

the only country that prohibited the practice of bribery of foreign officials.

From the point of view of our Committee, fighting corruption on an international basis is important for reasons beyond just "levelling the playing field" for business.

It is also important because corruption, in and of itself abroad harms American interests. Corruption of public officials abroad undermines democracy and retards development: funds are diverted from the intended use into the hands of ruling elites who perpetuate their power. This is truly a vicious circle—one that has to be broken.

Even though it has taken decades for the world to begin to follow our unilateral effort, and I stress the word "unilateral", I believe the prize is worth having.

With The passage of this implementing legislation today I am pleased that we will soon be taking part in a 29-nation OECD-led effort toward this same goal. It is critical that we pass this important legislation so the U.S. can continue to take the lead in ensuring that bribery and corrupt practices be driven from the international marketplace.

Accordingly, I urge the adoption of this measure.

**AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

SPEECH OF

**HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 581. The House Judiciary Committee must hold a formal inquiry into whether the charges set forth by the Independent Counsel are sufficient grounds for the impeachment of the President of the United States.

We shirk our constitutional duty as Members of the U.S. House of Representatives if we bury our heads in the sand in the face of evidence that the President—having sworn an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—may have committed perjury before a Federal judge and before a grand jury, may have involved other administration officials in a cover-up, and may have conspired to suborn perjury.

The President's apologists on the other side of the aisle are quick to point out that Mr. Clinton's admitted pattern of lies were to cover up an affair with a White House intern. The lies with which we are concerned were not to his family. Let us face the fact that his lies also were a deliberate effort to subvert justice in a sexual harassment suit filed against him by another workplace subordinate. He was a defendant, trying to dodge a judgment by fudging the truth.

To ignore the President's transgressions, to allow this President to escape the scrutiny he has earned by his own actions, would be to establish a precedent in which perjury by future elected officials would be permissible. That is not tolerable in a nation based on the sanctity of law.

What do we say to the 100-plus prison inmates who are behind bars for their failure to tell the truth in courtrooms if we abdicate our duty to further investigate this President? What do we say to Susan McDougal, a friend of Mr. Clinton's who languished in prison for 18 months after refusing, like our President, to fully answer the questions of a grand jury? Do we tell them that our President is above the law?

More importantly, what do we say to those who are victims of such perjury in the future? Do we tell them justice does not matter and lies under oath are no longer really important?

Mr. Speaker, Justice is blind so she cannot be influenced by the sight of who is before her, no matter how exalted an office he may hold. Her scales are balanced so that all before her are treated equally. If a man who holds the highest office of trust the people of this Nation can bestow may—with impunity—unbalance those scales through perjury, none of our fine legal and judicial institutions mean anything other than a cynical farce.

The President is still presumed innocent. By voting for this resolution, I am not voting for a rush to judgment or a preordained result. That would be just as much an abuse of the process as ignoring the charges because they are made against the President. The Independent Counsel has presented his report and the evidence supporting it cites possible impeachable offenses. The President has the right to present his formal defense. But for him to do so, there must be an inquiry. That is why we must pass this resolution.

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3874, WILLIAM F. GOODLING CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998**

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to speak on this important bill. This program, the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program provides nutrition education and supplemental food to low-income pregnant and post-partum women, infants and children up to age five. The purpose of the bill is to reauthorize through the year 2003, the WIC nutrition program. It also contains other provisions including breastfeeding promotion which I have supported through my co-sponsorship of the Lactation in the Workplace Act.

This program will also reauthorize a national summer food program for children of low income families, because children need to eat even when they are out of school. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more important than making sure our children and our families are safe and healthy.

WIC provides our children with the basics they need. This is not a luxury program, it is a necessity, and we must continue to reauthorize it!

I cannot imagine that anyone would vote against this bill that keeps our children fed, and helps our families survive. Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today.

**TRIBUTE TO ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY**

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the Allstate Insurance Company for its leadership and dedication to enhance the lives of the members of the communities it serves and for its strategic commitment to the diverse Hispanic community. Today Allstate is the leading national company among Hispanics for auto, property, and life insurance.

The Allstate Insurance Company and its agent network have a long heritage of caring and commitment. For over sixty years Allstate has actively supported the community by establishing "Helping Hands" activities, the philanthropic efforts of the Allstate Foundation, programs such as the Allstate Giving Campaign and All-American City Awards, and by their participation in the President's Summit for America's Future and important working relationships with the National Council of La Raza (NCLR), HAPCOA (Hispanic American Police Commanders Association) and SER (Service, Employment and Redevelopment).

Add to this the more than one million hours Allstate employees and their families volunteer annually to shelters, hospitals, soup kitchens, schools, and places of worship and we see how Allstate keeps the tradition of giving alive.

Throughout its history the company has been tirelessly involved in providing time and financial resources to civic, charitable, humanitarian, government, and educational causes as well as safety and prevention programs that target teen drivers, fire prevention, theft, and child, property, and home safety.

Becoming a major sponsors of the 1998 Latino Book and Family Festival and supporting Edward James Olmos' efforts to link culture through literacy and education, further demonstrates the Allstate commitment to support programs that are of importance to their customers and to each of us.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to the Allstate Insurance Company, a role model of good corporate citizenship for Corporate America.

**MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCIAL CRIMES STRATEGY ACT OF 1998**

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES A. LEACH**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD the following statement memorializing an understanding between the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services relating to a specific provision of H.R. 1756:

Section 2 of H.R. 1756 amends Chapter 53 of Title 31 of the United States Code to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to "regularly review enforcement efforts under this subchapter and other provisions of law and, when